



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Peltigera, that pretty green lichen with its very broad thallus is quite common. A walk through any wooded ravine is sure to be rewarded by the finding of one or more species of this interesting lichen growing over mosses or on the damp earth.

Parmelia as already stated is well represented by *Borreri* var. *rudecta*. Growing with it one very frequently finds *Pyxine soorediata*. They look very much alike. I remember collecting both together thinking them one species, but one soon learns to know them apart, besides a little scratch on the thallus soon tells that it is *Pyxine*, if the medulla is yellow, and *Parmelia* if it is white. One of my best finds, probably was the finding of *Parmelia pertusa*. It seems to be quite rare.

Cetraria in so many respects similar to *Parmelia* is also well represented. In our sandy pine-covered regions, I am sure of finding *ciliaris*, *aleuritidis*, and *lacunosa*; but in our hilly regions a pretty find is *Cetraria Oksiana*.

Physcia is represented by eleven specimens. The most common species here is I believe *tribacia*. It was the trying to determine *Physcia hypoleuca* which caused me to become interested in the study of lichens.

Usnea so easily recognized, is not over common and seems to be disappearing. It delights to grow in moisture laden regions and as these disappear by the cutting down of the trees, and the better draining of the land, *Usnea* also disappears.

I might dwell on other and less common species but will come to a close with this pretty little plea for the study of lichens by the Rev. J. S. Cutler: "When all the birds have left us and flown away to far off sunny climes; when the last frost-flowers have drooped and faded; and the last withered leaf has fallen in the silent woods; there still remains for the true lover of Nature a rare treat in the study of those faithful little children of the rough and rugged places—the lichens. No biting frost can frighten them; no bellying of the north wind can disconcert them nor disturb their calm serenity. Steadfast, undaunted, brave, sturdy, and faithful, they cling to the bare flinty surface where they abide, to prove that, in spite of winter and storm and desolation, there is still one warm spot in Nature's heart."

Baltimore, Maryland.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

La Flore Bryologique des Terres Magellaniques, de la Georgie du Sud, et de l'Antarctide, par Jules Cardot.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

In 1901 Mr. Cardot published the "Flore Bryologique des Terres Magellaniques." This was based on the collections brought back by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, and was briefly reviewed by the writer in THE BRYOLOGIST, Feb. 1902, p. 28. The present work appearing in small quarto form at Stockholm, 1908, is part 8 of Vol. IV, Botany on the Reports on the Swedish South Pole Expedition (Schwedische Südpolar Expedition) of which so far

seven volumes have appeared. The expedition was under the direction of Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, and extended over the years 1901 to 1903. The *Antarctic*, the vessel that carried the expedition, was shipwrecked, resulting in the loss of a good share of the collections, including part of the mosses. From the material saved the author determined not less than 201 species, of which 137 belong to the Magellanic Region including the Fuegian Archipelago and the Falkland Islands; 80 belong to South Georgia, and 23 to the Antarctic Region proper. Of this number 65 species are new to science, four of these serving as the types of new genera. Mr. Carl Skottsberg, the botanist of the expedition, is honored for his courage and perseverance by having dedicated to him one of these genera, *Skottsbergia paradoxa*, a most curious dicranaceous moss with asymmetric peristome.

The work covers 298 pages, accompanied by eleven plates superbly executed by the author himself, who shows here again, as in all his publications, the artist as well as the scientist, both of the first order. These plates illustrate fourteen of the new species, namely: *Andreaea verruculosa*, *A. pumila*, *A. heterophylla*, *Skottsbergia paradoxa*, *Verrucidens turpis*, *Pseudodistichium austrogeorgicum*, *Grimmia antarctici*, *Orthotrichum vitalum*, *Tayloria Dubyi*, *Bryum cephalozoides*, *Exodokidium subsymmetricum*, *Bartramia leucocolea*, *Conostomum perangulatum* and *Breutelia Skottsbergii*.

In addition 61 figures are printed in the text, which falls into three parts:

First. La Flore Bryologique des Terres Magellaniques, pp. 4-187, establishing 243 endemic species out of 444 now known.

Second. La Flore Bryologique de la Georgie du Sud, pp. 188-240, showing 42 endemic species out of 93 known.

Third. La Flore Bryologique de l'Antarctide, pp. 241-282, with 24 endemic species out of 47 known.

By his keen analytic method, the author compares what is known of each flora, not only from the Swedish expedition, but from all previous sources of information, with the adjacent floras here discussed, as well as with those of Tasmania, New Zealand, Northeastern Asia and our arctic region. After the critical chapters, there follow, in each case, systematic lists of the regions discussed.

To enter into the details of the findings in their critical comparisons is not possible in a short review. Suffice it here to state that the author shows conclusively that the Magellanic moss flora shows closer affinity to the Australian moss-flora than to that of Patagonia. And the intervening groups of islands, of Falkland, South Georgia, Kerguelan Land, together with the Auckland and New Zealand groups, are probable the highest outcroppings above the ocean surface of once continuous or nearly continuous land-mass. In summing up the problems presented in the moss flora of the Antarctic continent, Mr. Cardot closes thus:

"What are the origins of this flora? The question touches closely on the problems of the origins of the South Continental flora. Should one recognize in the present Antarctic flora a direct or actual picture, weakened to be sure,

of the plant life of the ancient Southern Continent? Or must one, on the other hand, attribute to it a more recent origin? The answer seems quite difficult. Yet, since it seems established that South Georgia, the Fuegian Archipelgo, that of Falkland and Southern Patagonia, have since the disappearance of the Southern Continent been visited by one or several glacial period during which these regions experienced climatic conditions analogous to those existing to-day in the Antarctic Continent, one must admit that in the same epoch every manifestation of life ought to be impossible in the higher latitudes. One is led for this reason, to consider the present Antarctic flora as a result of a slow re-immigration of the Southern (Continental) flora, with evolution of species under the new climatic conditions to which it needed to adapt itself. The character of series rather than of species which several of Antarctic mosses offer (as *Dicranum Nordenskjoeldii* Card., *Bryum amblyolepis* Card., *Polytrichum antarcticum* Card., etc.) tend furthermore to confirm this hypothesis."

It should be stated that Mr. Cardot had, previous to the publication of this comprehensive work, published "Preliminary Notes," both in the *Revue Bryologique* and in the *Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier*.

Winona, Minn.

REVIEW—THE BRYOPHYTES OF CONNECTICUT.

By ALEXANDER W. EVANS and GEORGE E. NICHOLS, being Bulletin No. 11 of the State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut.

This is a model for local lists of plants of any kind. There is a very satisfactory account of "The General Characteristics of the Bryophytes" and a similar account of each of the six orders: I. Marchantiales; II. Jungermanniales; III. Anthocerotales; IV. Sphagnales; V. Andreaeales; VI. Bryales; given in clear language free from unnecessary technicalities.

No descriptions of genera or species are given but there are good serviceable keys to both. A list of localities and distribution is given for all species, and exsiccatae and references are cited in case specimens from Connecticut are distributed or referred to.

The arrangement for the most part is that of Engler and Prantl's "Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien." The principal exceptions being the hypnoid mosses and the *Polytrichaceae*, where Warnstorff's treatment is followed to some extent. The *Polytrichaceae* are considered the most highly developed of the Bryales and are placed last, an arrangement with which, at present, I am unable to agree because of the comparatively simple nature of the peristome. Neither am I able to include *Schwetschkeopsis denticulata* (*Leskea denticulata* Sulliv.) and *Homalothecium subcapillatum* with the *Entodontaceae*. Neither am I able to understand why *Rhynchostegium rusciforme* B. & S. is put under *Eurynchium* while *Hypnum serrulatum* Hedw. is put under *Rhynchostegium*. There are some other things of a similar nature to which I should take exception. There are also a few cases of "nomenclature" to disagree with. These are minor matters as the chief value of such